

WHAT AMERICANS ARE DOING IN THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE

TO DISCUSS LAND LAW AT OXFORD Famous Cottesmore Hunt Is Ruled by an American

Charles Francis Adams Will Lecture on the California Dispute.

A REVIEW OF CRISIS

Historical Writer to Explain Question of State's Rights.

OTHER AMERICAN TOPICS

Gen. Lee and the Civil War Also to Be One of His Themes.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, April 26. Charles Francis Adams, the American historical writer, will begin a course of four lectures at Oxford on April 30 on American history. The lectures are expected to attract much attention outside as well as within the university.

Mr. Adams will take up episodes of the civil war in the United States and the particular question of "state rights" to show the application of these rights to such as the differences between the United States and Japan over the boundary proposed in California against the Indians becoming land owners. He will also draw an analogy between the reconstruction in the South and home rule in Ireland.

Mr. Adams said to The Sun correspondent that he would treat the question between the State of California and Japan from a historical and not an international viewpoint. He would show that it dates back to 1848, when the first attempt was made to crystallize the settlements of Massachusetts Bay into a union which was recognized as a nation in 1780, but the colonies were so tremendously that it was only effected by the historical accident of a divided sovereignty from that time until 1861, when the question of state rights led to a succession of events of secession until the civil war broke out, from which the nation emerged as the supreme authority.

The present dispute between Japan and California, said Mr. Adams, is practically over the same question as that of California. The essential difference is that California does not claim the right of secession, but leaves the ultimate decision to the Supreme Court as to whether a single State has the power practically to secede. President Wilson's policy, Mr. Adams says, is his unwillingness to raise this issue in California in view of the serious popular feeling which would follow in that State and also to his desire to dispose of the question in some other way.

Mr. Adams's second lecture will deal with subjects which have not been before fully developed by our historians, namely the overthrow of King John and the peculiar phases and applications of the cotton famine in Lancashire.

The third lecture will relate to Gen. Lee. Mr. Adams will state his difficult position in England because of the great admiration here for Gen. Lee.

"As a Union soldier," he says, "I would have killed him if he came in my way during a conflict, yet I feel that under the circumstances he acted as I would have done, and I remained loyal to Virginia."

Mr. Adams's fourth lecture, continued Mr. Adams, will be something for English minds to ponder upon. I will not give any advice or opinion, but will simply present historical facts and suggest something for them to think over. I am talking of the American reconstruction period when the general feeling in Europe and the discontented South continued to be troublesome just as the home rule outlook in Ireland today is bad. We were only saved by falling back on State sovereignty and local self-government. In ten years this discontent disappeared. The English may think that the condition in the South after the war and in Ireland at the present day are different. They may contend that they have English rights to protect in Ulster but after we had freed the blacks we were obliged to protect them and see that their rights were respected. We told the South practically to go ahead and manage your own affairs."

"It is true," said Mr. Adams, "that the political influence of the negro has now been practically suppressed, but the question to be considered is whether the political disenfranchisement of the negro is not more than outweighed by the big responsibility it has brought to the South and the consequent welding of the nation in stronger ties."

"It is not for me," said Mr. Adams, "to draw lessons from the past, but simply to point out the facts of history. Here is a recent experience in restoring local self-government to an unenlightened, wretched, humiliated section which paid a greater penalty for war than any nation ever before. Shall I say that if local self-government and home rule brought continuity to the South in ten years is there any reason why you should regard the line in regard to Ireland?"

Mr. Adams found a portrait of his father in the American Embassy, but could not ascertain its history or the nature of the picture. It portrays his father as he was in 1831. The picture was not at the location when his father was American minister.

AMERICAN "MOVIES" IN BERLIN.

At Woods and F. J. Goldsoll to Operate 15 Theatres in Germany.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BERLIN, April 26. At Woods and F. J. Goldsoll expect by the end of the year to have at least fifteen theatres working in Germany. A cinematograph show which they have already opened in Berlin has been very successful, and a new one was opened today. Six others have been acquired in the capital and they will be in operation by September. The American managers have purchased other show houses in Hamburg, Leipzig and Dresden.

R. E. Strawbridge Now Presides Over Destinies of This Foxhound Pack—An Expensive Position.

Special Correspondence to The Sun. LONDON, April 17. An American master of foxhounds was undoubtedly a severe shock to British conservatism. It is not, however, that a pack of foxhounds of the fox as a means of providing sport. But who was the first actual fox hunter? It is not known for certain. It is certain, however, that a pack of foxhounds of the fox as a means of providing sport.



Mr. R. E. Strawbridge the American M.P.H.

over the fortunes of such a famous and historic hunt as the Cottesmore is an event of the first magnitude.

No man is more conservative than the English sporting man, and the hunting man is the most conservative of them all. In being elected a master of the Cottesmore, Mr. Strawbridge has achieved a distinction which in its way has never yet been achieved by any American in this country.

It would be difficult adequately to convey to the uninitiated an idea of the importance both in society and the English world of sport that attaches to the mastership of a great fox hunt. Sports have always played an important part in the social life and history of this country, and none more so than that of fox hunting. Fox hunting may well be called the British sport par excellence. Its traditions are most jealously guarded and no man is more wary of an outsider or interloper than its devotees. The master of a fox hunt is a despot in the field and a king in the country.

Exceptional Qualifications.

Only a very few years ago it would have been impossible for any one but a Briton to be the master of the Cottesmore or of any important hunt. And even today, when the barriers of conservatism and prejudice are weakening on all sides, a foreigner must have exceptional qualifications to be elected to the mastership of a hunt like the Cottesmore.

The qualifications for an M. F. H. may be briefly summed up in three words: sportsmanship, tact and money. It requires a man of great firmness and tact to manage a critical hunt such as the Cottesmore, composed as it is of peers and statesmen, country gentlemen and wealthy business men, farmers and tradesmen. It is a position which hitherto has been held only by Englishmen of the highest social position, with a complete knowledge of the sport and an inherited knowledge of the countless circumstances which form the environment of a great hunt.

Yet it is on a keen young sportsman from across the Atlantic that the choice of a critical committee has fallen. His responsibility will be great, but Mr. Strawbridge may well feel proud of the fact that many noted hunting men would have been only too pleased to accept that responsibility in assuming the mastership of the Cottesmore and follow immediately in the shoes of such famous sportsmen as Gen. Brocklehurst and the Earl of Lonsdale.

Fox Hunting a Modern Sport.

Though fox hunting has a long and continuous history, it is of course a modern sport compared with the chase of the deer and the hare. The latter were in vogue in England soon after the days of the Crusades. For centuries, the English monarchs delighted in it, especially Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth. The country in those days was of course very different. It was wild and much covered with woods and forests in which abounded wolves, foxes and other animals which were the terror of the farmer. The country was not enclosed by hedges and fences as it now is, but was open, sparsely cultivated and thinly populated. Over this wilderness the hunting men and women of the period carried off their hounds or falcons on mounts which somewhat resembled the van horses of today.

Deer and hare hunting in this fashion were the only forms of hunting until toward the end of the seventeenth century. Up to that time foxes were regarded merely as vermin to be caught and killed in any sort of way. Their heads were often nailed up on the church doors, the parish paying the killer a penny a head. Large districts were put under the control of court officials appointed by the king, whose duty it was to see that wolves, foxes, polecats and all animals regarded as destructive or verminous were exterminated.

First Fox Hunt Unknown.

Toward the close of the seventeenth century attention was turned toward

the fox as a means of providing sport. But who was the first actual fox hunter? It is not known for certain. It is certain, however, that a pack of foxhounds of the fox as a means of providing sport.



The Cottesmore Hounds.



Sysonby Lodge, Mr. Strawbridge's Place.

isted in Leicestershire in the year 1677. From that time on English sporting men came to recognize that hunting the fox afforded sport at least equal to if not better than deer hunting, while it was far superior to hunting the hare.

Deer hunting gradually decreased. The country became enclosed, forests were cleared, parks were formed and the deer which had formerly run wild were kept within the demesnes of the landowners. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries fox hunting steadily became more numerous and the art and science of the sport gradually grew to the present degree of technical perfection.

It has been said that the history of the Cottesmore hunt may almost be regarded as the history of fox hunting. Early in the eighteenth century Thomas Noel wrote a book on fox hunting and the kind of hounds to breed for the sport. This Mr. Noel belonged to the family now represented by the Earl of Gainsborough. The fourth Earl hunted an immense territory including parts of Leicestershire, Northants, Rutland and Nottinghamshire.

Sir William Lowther Buys Pack.

For sixty years, up to 1781, the Noels hunted the country. Then about this time Sir William Lowther, afterward Earl of Lonsdale, who had been hunting a pack of his own hounds in the North, was attracted by the Noel country. He quickly bought their hounds as well as their rights over all their hunting grounds as they existed in 1788. He then set to work in the thorough way characteristic of the Lowthers to form an establishment altogether different from anything ever seen before. He made Cottesmore, some four miles from Oakham, his headquarters and duly christened his hunt the Cottesmore. He hunted the country in great style from 1788 to 1892, when business and politics caused him to resign.

He was succeeded by Sir Gilbert Heathcote, ancestor of the present Earl of Ancaster, who is married to the daughter of the late W. L. Broese of New York. Sir Gilbert resigned in 1901 and Sir William Lowther, by this time Earl of Lonsdale, returned to his beloved hunt and reigned as its master for thirty-six years. Then followed in the mastership Sir Richard Sutton, Henry Greaves, Sir John Troilope, afterward Lord Kesteven, Col. Lowther, afterward third Earl of Lonsdale and father of the present Earl. On his death in 1876 the hounds were sold to Mr. Gosling, who presented them to the hunt.

Stud of 100 Thoroughbreds.

The fourth Earl of Lonsdale was master from 1876 to 1878 and was succeeded by Lord Carrington, now the Marquis of Lincolnshire. Then came Mr. Baird for twenty years and Evan Hanbury for seven. In 1907 a Lowther reign again in the person of Hugh Cecil, fifth and present Earl of Lonsdale. This notable sportsman made the Cottesmore Hunt the most wonderful and perfect in the country. He kept three packs of hounds, two separate kennels and a most superb stud of about 100 hunters, all most superbly bred. Besides this he introduced many useful innovations, such as horse drawn ambulances for injured horses and hounds.

After Lord Lonsdale's resignation in 1901 Gen. Brocklehurst stepped in to fill the breach, and this year this long line of distinguished sportsmen was increased by R. E. Strawbridge.

Largest Kennels in Country.

The enormous kennels of the Cottesmore hunt were built in 1880. They are the largest in the country and look more like a cavalry barracks than hunt kennels. In them are kept about fifty couple of hounds. The Cottesmore hounds stand some 24 1/2 inches high and have a considerable amount of Belvoir blood in them, as well as that of the Warwickshire, Berkeley, Hertfordshire and Mr. Wroughton's.



The Cottesmore Kennels.

that shooting, hunting and fishing in this country are responsible for a total annual expenditure of some £200,000,000.

Expenses of M. F. H. Run High.

The expenses that devolve upon a master of hounds are very considerable. It is common knowledge that the incomes generally of the landed classes in this country have for years past been seriously diminishing. Hunting, however, goes on as merrily as ever, but the masters of hounds change more frequently than of old. A few years of mastership is as much as the purses of many can stand. There are still a few masters left who pay for the entire upkeep of their packs, but in most cases there is a subscription, which goes toward the upkeep of the hunt and meeting claims for damages. As a rule the subscriptions fall short of the actual expenses and the deficit has to be met by the master out of his own pocket.

It has been said that the master is a despot in the field. He may well be. On occasions there are hundreds of horsemen out. The coverts of shooting men have to be drawn and the land of the country's farmers ridden over. A master must therefore control his field when out with hounds and by his firmness prevent injury to land, fences and stock by thoughtless riders. He is the buffer between farmers and followers and his tact must be great. He must "show sport" and unless his tact and popularity keep him well in with farmers and covert owners he will find foxes are waiting for the fox is vermin and may be killed by any one.

The Qualifications for a M. F. H. may

thus easily be seen to be no ordinary ones. He must know his work, how to breed and draft his hounds, for without good hounds there can be no good sport. He must have means, and above all else must have character. He comes into close relationship directly or indirectly with every class in the country. He must command the respect of the territorial magnate and that of the smallest farmer. And if things are to go well with his hunt respect must be accompanied by a large measure of popularity and a strong conviction that he is a man who will see fair play and who cannot be fooled.

AMERICANS STAY ON AFTER ROME SEASON

Many Society Dinners and Entertainments Given During the Week.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, April 26.—The social season is practically over, but the larger hotels are full. The first of a series of entertainments in behalf of the malaria poor children was held at the Grand Hotel during the week under the patronage of Queen Elena. The organizers of the entertainment were the Marchesa de Ferro, the Countess de Dendice di Frasso and Mrs. Gelhardt.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Allen Starr gave a dinner at the Excelsior Hotel this week. Dr. Starr, it may be recalled, was the New York physician who was summoned to attend J. Pierpont Morgan when the financier's illness became very serious. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter, Miss Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ellsworth and Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Norbert gave a dinner during the week in honor of Prince Rospiollos. The guests included Count Cellani, Mr. Reid, the brother of the Princess, the Marquis di Rudini and Count Terzi di Lissa.

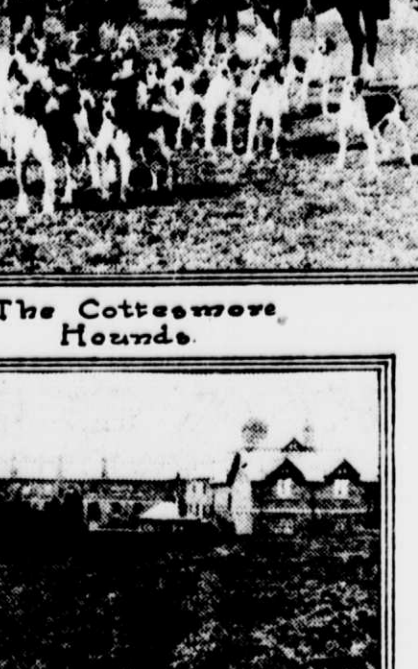
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Moore gave a dinner to G. G. Frothingham, the American Consul, and his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Post Wheeler gave a tea during the week. The guests included the Princess Rospiollos, Donna Eugenia Ruspoli, the Baroness Huba de Cervin, Marchesa Marinotti, Countess Lovatelli, Prince and Princess Paul Trubetzkoy and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Anderson.

Ambassador and Mrs. O'Brien gave a dinner in honor of the Russian Ambassador during the week. Among the guests were the Dutch, Bavarian and Cuban Ministers. Bishop Williams and wife of Marquette, Mich., Prof. and Mrs. Pine and Prof. and Mrs. Frothingham of Princeton, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, the former head of the American Academy in Rome, and the Rev. and Mrs. Nelson of Rome.

Mrs. George Lyman, Mrs. Eugene N. Fess of Boston and Mrs. E. B. Chew and daughter of Philadelphia are here.

Miss Gladys Parrish of New York, who is a sister of Countess Capodivita, has written a book on Roman society.



The Cottesmore Hounds.

that shooting, hunting and fishing in this country are responsible for a total annual expenditure of some £200,000,000.

Expenses of M. F. H. Run High.

The expenses that devolve upon a master of hounds are very considerable. It is common knowledge that the incomes generally of the landed classes in this country have for years past been seriously diminishing. Hunting, however, goes on as merrily as ever, but the masters of hounds change more frequently than of old. A few years of mastership is as much as the purses of many can stand. There are still a few masters left who pay for the entire upkeep of their packs, but in most cases there is a subscription, which goes toward the upkeep of the hunt and meeting claims for damages. As a rule the subscriptions fall short of the actual expenses and the deficit has to be met by the master out of his own pocket.

It has been said that the master is a despot in the field. He may well be. On occasions there are hundreds of horsemen out. The coverts of shooting men have to be drawn and the land of the country's farmers ridden over. A master must therefore control his field when out with hounds and by his firmness prevent injury to land, fences and stock by thoughtless riders. He is the buffer between farmers and followers and his tact must be great. He must "show sport" and unless his tact and popularity keep him well in with farmers and covert owners he will find foxes are waiting for the fox is vermin and may be killed by any one.

The Qualifications for a M. F. H. may

thus easily be seen to be no ordinary ones. He must know his work, how to breed and draft his hounds, for without good hounds there can be no good sport. He must have means, and above all else must have character. He comes into close relationship directly or indirectly with every class in the country. He must command the respect of the territorial magnate and that of the smallest farmer. And if things are to go well with his hunt respect must be accompanied by a large measure of popularity and a strong conviction that he is a man who will see fair play and who cannot be fooled.

AMERICANS STAY ON AFTER ROME SEASON

Many Society Dinners and Entertainments Given During the Week.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, April 26.—The social season is practically over, but the larger hotels are full. The first of a series of entertainments in behalf of the malaria poor children was held at the Grand Hotel during the week under the patronage of Queen Elena. The organizers of the entertainment were the Marchesa de Ferro, the Countess de Dendice di Frasso and Mrs. Gelhardt.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Allen Starr gave a dinner at the Excelsior Hotel this week. Dr. Starr, it may be recalled, was the New York physician who was summoned to attend J. Pierpont Morgan when the financier's illness became very serious. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter, Miss Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ellsworth and Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Norbert gave a dinner during the week in honor of Prince Rospiollos. The guests included Count Cellani, Mr. Reid, the brother of the Princess, the Marquis di Rudini and Count Terzi di Lissa.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Moore gave a dinner to G. G. Frothingham, the American Consul, and his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Post Wheeler gave a tea during the week. The guests included the Princess Rospiollos, Donna Eugenia Ruspoli, the Baroness Huba de Cervin, Marchesa Marinotti, Countess Lovatelli, Prince and Princess Paul Trubetzkoy and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Anderson.

Ambassador and Mrs. O'Brien gave a dinner in honor of the Russian Ambassador during the week. Among the guests were the Dutch, Bavarian and Cuban Ministers. Bishop Williams and wife of Marquette, Mich., Prof. and Mrs. Pine and Prof. and Mrs. Frothingham of Princeton, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, the former head of the American Academy in Rome, and the Rev. and Mrs. Nelson of Rome.

Mrs. George Lyman, Mrs. Eugene N. Fess of Boston and Mrs. E. B. Chew and daughter of Philadelphia are here.

Miss Gladys Parrish of New York, who is a sister of Countess Capodivita, has written a book on Roman society.



The Cottesmore Hounds.

that shooting, hunting and fishing in this country are responsible for a total annual expenditure of some £200,000,000.

Expenses of M. F. H. Run High.

The expenses that devolve upon a master of hounds are very considerable. It is common knowledge that the incomes generally of the landed classes in this country have for years past been seriously diminishing. Hunting, however, goes on as merrily as ever, but the masters of hounds change more frequently than of old. A few years of mastership is as much as the purses of many can stand. There are still a few masters left who pay for the entire upkeep of their packs, but in most cases there is a subscription, which goes toward the upkeep of the hunt and meeting claims for damages. As a rule the subscriptions fall short of the actual expenses and the deficit has to be met by the master out of his own pocket.

It has been said that the master is a despot in the field. He may well be. On occasions there are hundreds of horsemen out. The coverts of shooting men have to be drawn and the land of the country's farmers ridden over. A master must therefore control his field when out with hounds and by his firmness prevent injury to land, fences and stock by thoughtless riders. He is the buffer between farmers and followers and his tact must be great. He must "show sport" and unless his tact and popularity keep him well in with farmers and covert owners he will find foxes are waiting for the fox is vermin and may be killed by any one.

The Qualifications for a M. F. H. may

thus easily be seen to be no ordinary ones. He must know his work, how to breed and draft his hounds, for without good hounds there can be no good sport. He must have means, and above all else must have character. He comes into close relationship directly or indirectly with every class in the country. He must command the respect of the territorial magnate and that of the smallest farmer. And if things are to go well with his hunt respect must be accompanied by a large measure of popularity and a strong conviction that he is a man who will see fair play and who cannot be fooled.

AMERICANS STAY ON AFTER ROME SEASON

Many Society Dinners and Entertainments Given During the Week.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROME, April 26.—The social season is practically over, but the larger hotels are full. The first of a series of entertainments in behalf of the malaria poor children was held at the Grand Hotel during the week under the patronage of Queen Elena. The organizers of the entertainment were the Marchesa de Ferro, the Countess de Dendice di Frasso and Mrs. Gelhardt.

Dr. and Mrs. M. Allen Starr gave a dinner at the Excelsior Hotel this week. Dr. Starr, it may be recalled, was the New York physician who was summoned to attend J. Pierpont Morgan when the financier's illness became very serious. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter, Miss Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ellsworth and Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Norbert gave a dinner during the week in honor of Prince Rospiollos. The guests included Count Cellani, Mr. Reid, the brother of the Princess, the Marquis di Rudini and Count Terzi di Lissa.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Moore gave a dinner to G. G. Frothingham, the American Consul, and his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Post Wheeler gave a tea during the week. The guests included the Princess Rospiollos, Donna Eugenia Ruspoli, the Baroness Huba de Cervin, Marchesa Marinotti, Countess Lovatelli, Prince and Princess Paul Trubetzkoy and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Anderson.

Ambassador and Mrs. O'Brien gave a dinner in honor of the Russian Ambassador during the week. Among the guests were the Dutch, Bavarian and Cuban Ministers. Bishop Williams and wife of Marquette, Mich., Prof. and Mrs. Pine and Prof. and Mrs. Frothingham of Princeton, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, the former head of the American Academy in Rome, and the Rev. and Mrs. Nelson of Rome.

Mrs. George Lyman, Mrs. Eugene N. Fess of Boston and Mrs. E. B. Chew and daughter of Philadelphia are here.

Miss Gladys Parrish of New York, who is a sister of Countess Capodivita, has written a book on Roman society.

CROY'S ENGAGEMENT STILL UNCONFIRMED

No Official Announcement is Made of Duke's Betrothal to Nancy Leishman.

LEGAL RIGHTS QUESTIONED

Berlin Paper Says Marriage of Nobleman to Commoner Must Be Morganatic.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, April 26. While Mrs. Leishman, wife of the United States Ambassador to Berlin, is in Paris with her daughter, where they are reported to be buying the trousseau for Nancy Leishman, the engagement of the latter to the Duke of Croy has not yet been officially announced. It is no longer denied at the American embassy and in fact it was virtually confirmed this week.

It is said in circles close to the embassy that Ambassador Leishman was obliged to deny it previously because the announcement should have come from the Croy side. The couple were engaged in January, but the Duke did not want it announced until he attained his majority on April 11. There were also other obstacles to overcome, including the consent of the Kaiser and the commander of the Duke's regiment at Potsdam. He failed in both efforts and thereupon resigned from the regiment.

The secret of the engagement is said to have leaked out a few weeks ago through some talk in the Leishman family. Just before the Leishmans started for Paris Miss Nancy was asked over the telephone about the engagement. She is quoted as having said: "My father will be angry if you print the report and will deny it." The report was printed the next day and the Ambassador did deny it.

A member of the American embassy who was questioned at the same time said: "The Ambassador is furious over the report. The newspaper men could not do him a greater favor than to keep his family's name out of the American newspapers."

This recalls the fact that ever since he has been here Mr. Leishman has appeared to be anxious to avoid publicity.

It is said that Mrs. Leishman will return here for the wedding on May 24 at Princess Victoria Luise and Prince Ernst of Cumberland. She will have a farewell audience with the Kaiser and Kaiserin and will return immediately to Paris.

There has been considerable talk in diplomatic circles as to whether the Duke of Croy will be able to marry legally and confer the title of Duchess on Nancy Leishman. In American Embassy circles it is said that this matter has all been thrashed out. The Kaiser, it is said, has nothing to say about the matter. The house of Croy has no family laws and the Duke may marry whomsoever he pleases.

The Berliner Tageblatt, however, says the house of Croy is in the category known as high German nobility and ruled from 1801 to 1803 the independent principality of Dalmatia, the sovereignty of which it lost by the 1806 treaty of Regensburg. The Tageblatt adds: "If the Duke of Croy is merely a German Duke genealogical experts assert that there is no doubt that his marriage to a commoner must be morganatic. The matter is complicated by the fact that the title is of French origin, that the Duke is also Prince of Solre, a grandee of Spain, and has numerous other side titles which might confer on his wife."

The Tageblatt concludes: "This much may be regarded with considerable certainty. Even if Miss Leishman may be allowed to call herself a Duchess, her son, if she has one, cannot inherit his father's big estate at Dalmatia, which carries an inheritable membership in the Prussian House of Lords. This membership is now unfilled as a member of the House of Lords must be 30 years of age, while the Duke is but 21. That a marriage of a Croy with a lady of unequal birth shuts out the children from the inheritance of the Croy house has been decided by the highest Prussian court."

It is asserted that there was an action brought in behalf of the present Duke by his guardian, Prince Philip von Croje, against his son's cousin, Prince Emanuel, who in London in 1875 married Elizabeth Mary Parnell, and that this action brought forth the decision mentioned. The court held that the issue of the marriage was not entitled to inherit anything of the great Croy estates. There is the irony of fate in this decision for the present Duke, as it may be now used against him in his marriage to an American girl.

As the wife of the Duke of Croy Nancy Leishman will be related to the important ruling houses of the Croys. The Duke's only sister, Isabella, married in 1912, Prince Franz of Bavaria, the youngest son of the Prince Regent Ludwig. His aunt, Isabella, is the wife of Archduke Frederick of Austria, who is a brother of the Dowager Queen Marie Christina of Spain.

AMERICANS BUSY IN FLORENCE.

Many Entertainments Arranged by Visitors and Residents.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. FLORENCE, April 26.—Albert Spalding, the American violinist, gave a concert this week at the Pergola Theatre. There were many prominent persons present, including the Princess Friedrich of Lippe and her daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Johnson of New York, Mr. John A. Drake of New York and her sister, Miss Rae.

The young girls of two American schools, including the Misses Nixon and Sheldon and Miss May, entertained at tea Dr. and Mrs. Charles Riggs and Parker Young.

Mrs. Walter Spalding, assisted by her mother, gave a brilliant reception. Among the guests were John Brown Gerlach, the members of the American Embassy, the Princess Ouyarov, Edward Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Keene, C. E. Sargent, Lord and Lady Riggs, Mrs. Owen Johnson and Charles Riggs Parkes.

The winners at the golf tournament this week were Lord Kinnaird, F. E. Pegley, Harry Kent, J. W. Spalding and Miss Dubba.